

WILHITES' COLUMN.

AGAIN we come before you and solicit your trade, so liberally extended to us in the past. We are better prepared than ever to sell you, and are still HEADQUARTERS for Pure and Reliable Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Etc., and in fact anything in our line.

The most important branch of the Drug Business is conceded by all to be the PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT. We desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we make a specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions, and guarantee all ingredients used by us to be absolutely PURE and FRESH. There is probably nothing about which mankind are so deservingly particular as the medicines which sickness compels them to take, and the great desideratum is to feel assured that the Apothecary fully understands the preparation of the Physician's prescription. We guarantee accuracy and purity, at prices as low as quality of same will permit.

We make purchases from first hands, select Goods with special reference to wants of our customers, and make them at such prices as will ensure their ready sale. All we ask of our friends is that they call and look over our Stock. It will be the constant aim of our House to please, and we shall spare no effort to do so.

We take the lead in Toilet Articles. You will find our Stock complete, and also find that a dollar will go further with us in buying such articles than you have ever before experienced. We invite your attention to a few of our Proprietary remedies, which we recommend to be reliable Medicines and worthy of a trial.

Wilhite's Soothing Syrup or Baby's Friend is an invaluable remedy for children when teething, regulating the bowels and relieving pain. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural quiet sleep, and relieves the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is pleasant to take, soothes the child, relieves wind, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or otherwise.

Wilhite's Cough Syrup—Cough, Cough, Cough. A cold neglected, a cough left to cure itself oftentimes leads to complications fatal in their results. A prompt visit to our Store at the inception of the trouble, the use of Wilhite's Cough Syrup, which we can confidently recommend as a good remedy, will relieve much suffering and anxiety on the part of friends.

Many children suffer from day to day—feverish, cross and peevish—and the cause of their suffering is not suspected. A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appetite or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, gradual consumption, irritable temper, redness of nostrils, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of Worms. If any of these symptoms are noticed or Worms are suspected, procure a bottle of **Wilhite's Worm Syrup or Vermifuge**, which costs but 25 cents, and give it according to directions. If any Worms are present they will soon be expelled, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your darling restored to health again. If there are no Worms present the Syrup will do no harm, but will move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition. This Syrup contains no Calomel, and no Castor Oil or purgative medicine is required with it. It should be in every family. Try it. The largest bottle of Worm Medicine in the market for 25c.

Wilhite's Eye Water is a sure cure for inflammation of Weak Eyes, or any ordinary form (where no mechanical or constitutional trouble exists) of Sore Eyes. It has been used with great success for a number of years, and cannot be paid for it will be refunded if it fails to cure any common form of Sore Eyes after directions have been carefully followed. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Price 25c per bottle.

DR. JOHNSTONE'S SPANACIOUS OINTMENT is the best preparation in the market for thoroughly cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth, hardening the gums and imparting a delicious odor to the breath. Nothing injurious. A safe and pleasant dentifrice. Recommended by A. P. Johnston, D. D. S., and prepared by

WILHITE & WILHITE,
PROPRIETORS,
ANDERSON, S. C.

March 10, 1885

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"
—THAT—
JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO.

ARE PREPARED TO SELL
MORE JEWELRY.
MORE WATCHES.
MORE SILVERWARE.
MORE CLOCKS, &C.
AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION.
THAN EVER BEFORE.
—EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.
Feb 5, 1885

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

The Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF HIGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

Which are so well, and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now prepared to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always given you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and see us.

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of
CORN, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES
AND
GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

As we are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production.

We are Agents for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONS—guaranteed the superior of any make.

Mishawaka Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Danlot Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fingered Iron Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Machines
in the World.

Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we respectfully solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to offer the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.
Anderson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1885

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR BARGAINS!

— IN —
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRESS GOODS and NOTIONS ?

If you have, here is your chance, as I will sell my ENTIRE STOCK
At and below Cost for the next Thirty days.

Remember, everything I have in Stock will be sold at and below Cost. I carry the best line of—
Ladies' and Children's Shoes

That you can find in the City.
JOHN M. McCONNELL.
March 5, 1885

THE COTTON FAIR.

The South Carolina Exhibit.

New Orleans, March 1.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1. In celebrating the Centennial of Cotton, it should be remembered that no State in the South has history so intertwined with the great industry as that of South Carolina. From Charleston 100 years ago was exported the first bale of Southern cotton, and from that date to this cotton has been a chief element in the wealth of the State which has done more than any other to foster the growth of its power. Before Whitney reaped the benefit of another's invention one of her citizens invented the cotton gin, which virtually raised the staple to its throne, and very lately another has patented an invention, which an official committee here, after careful investigation, pronounced to be the only improvement ever made upon the old gin, which will soon supersede all other gins. The cotton harvester, which another South Carolinian has nearly brought to perfection, and which greatly to the disappointment of the cotton world, is not exhibited here, for fear of infringing the rights of the inventor in his unfinished state, will complete the list of claims which South Carolinians advance as their titles to be considered the body guard of King Cotton. Their State exhibit shows a beautiful collection of cotton, called from the Sea Islands to the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which form the northern boundary of the State. The staple of the Sea Island cotton of South Carolina is said to be the finest in the world. One of the South Carolina planters, Mr. J. B. Laney, of Laney, the great French planter, and receives an average price of \$1 per pound for his crop, when other Sea Island cotton are only bringing thirty-five to forty cents per pound. Two bales of this cotton are on exhibition, and have been entered for competition.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS.

Sea Island cotton is used to manufacture the best grades of spool cotton and fine laces, its long staple having a capacity to be spun into a thread so fine as to be almost invisible. It is shown here in bales, and framed under glass, and in the form of the pretty, silken stuff, just as it falls from the pod, looking in its daintiness like a spider's web. A very fine oil painting, the work of Miss Helen of the State, shows a planter's house, growing plant of Sea Island cotton, full of blooms, red, white and blue, and the fully developed bolls from which hang the snowy fleeces is its perfection. The upland cotton is also well represented, and the various grades of upland cotton, which the State, seems to us an untrained eye to rival the far famed Sea Island cotton in beauty of texture. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, milo-maze, sugar cane and sorghum cane are all to be seen in their various forms, and in the hall, with the many other agricultural productions of the State, are used to decorate the roof and slender pillars of a beautiful temple which forms one of the South Carolina exhibit—a veritable temple of agriculture. The glass cases containing the shelled grains of the different cereals whose sheaves thatch the roof, and the inner court has 600 jars of preserved fruits and samples of fine from the various products of the section, which bids fair to rival France in the production of fine wines.

The fruits of this State are shown in most tempting fashion. One sees here peaches, pears, guineas, figs, plums, which are glass cases, and in the hall, raspberries, gooseberries, whortleberries, hawberries, grapes, jellies, jams and preserves of the good old fashioned kind, which look as though they were good to eat, and which give the eye a rest after viewing the many other productions of the State, which are put up in white, tasteful fashion and already covered with mold.

RICE IN THE GOOD OLD STYLE.

After the agricultural temple has been admired, the visitor to the South Carolina exhibit is attracted to the pretty display of rice. Supported by pillars, which are glass cases, and in the hall, is a small roof thatched with sheaf rice, which justly claims to be the best in the world. Grouped around this centre piece are barrels, whose glass tops reveal the rice and its various products, and grades of clean rice, chaff, rough rice and the flour and bran which this grain yields. As a commercial display this is perfect, but to do full justice to the South Carolina rice the Charleston merchants should have sent along one of the old time "mammas," as the colored women used to be called in Charleston, provided with a small cooking-stove, who might have shown to many visitors how rice was intended to be eaten. Cooked by these old mammas, the rice is delicious. Each grain is separated and serves to twice its usual size, and does not at all resemble the sticky stuff served on so many tables.

Bales of hay, seven different varieties, including Bermuda, from ex-Governor Johnston's farm, and Johnson's grass from the Childs farm near Columbia, bring before the attention of the student of Southern industries a branch which, since the passage of a stock law in South Carolina, has become one of the most successful of the farmers of the State. Blooded cattle are fast taking the place of the herds of worthless scrub stock, which once roamed uncared for over the free pastures of each neighborhood, and a number of farmers now find a profitable occupation in raising fine cattle and hay. One hundred varieties of grass, from the 200 found in South Carolina, are on exhibition here. Many of these are needed for forage.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

The most prominent and original feature of the South Carolina exhibit is the enormous mound of phosphate rock, thirty feet in height, made of thirty tons of the land and river rock. Set into the four sides of the pyramid are large shield-shaped plates which bear the following inscriptions:

"Annual shipment of phosphate rock, 400,000 tons.

"Fertilizers manufactured, \$3,000,000.

"Annual product of mines, \$2,500,000.

"Annual shipment of fertilizers, 155,000 tons.

Jars are ranged around the face of the pyramid containing ground rock and ingredients used in manufacturing it into fertilizers. There are also bags of prepared fertilizers.

An every commodity is estimated upon a gold basis, it is interesting to compare the yield of the phosphate of South Carolina mines with that of the gold mines of the Southern States. The gold mines of Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia produced, in 1884, \$268,328.77.

The production of gold in the Southern States last year being about the annual production of these States since the establishment of mines in the United States, and the production of phosphates in South Carolina for the last year being \$2,500,000, gives that State, as a mining district, including her gold, ten times the

LIFE IN TEXAS.

Bill Arr in the Lone Star State.

Texas! "What do you think of Texas?" I have been asked that question a hundred times. Forty-five years ago, as a merchant clerk, my father's clerk, I used to watch him at night while he was posting his books by the light of a tallow-dipped candle, and many a time I have seen him balance an unfortunate customer's account with three big letters, "G. O. T.," "Gone to Texas," and that settled it for good. But I am not on a collecting expedition now. I am trying to hold my own with Texas and not go back poorer than I came, but in hard work—precious work. The obstacles are numerous. At one time when I was advertised to lecture I found on my arrival that the streets were flooded with posters, viz: "The church will be open to-night as usual for prayer. We see that the opera house will be open for world's fair, and the day when you will serve." Well, I was the opera house man and so the good people got alarmed and my house was much larger than my audience. But they all right I reckon, and I have no complaint against the people, who are now doing a paying business. The most interesting of all things shown in this section, is the collection of fossils from the quarries of the phosphate deposit on the South Carolina coast. The following account of the origin of this deposit will convey a good idea of the curiosities to be found in this exhibition of fossils, the largest collection in the United States. The immense jawbones of the extinct mastodons make one feel thankful that the animals which are now extinct, or have grown so beautifully smaller as to have lost their former terrific appearance.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE.

The natural history of South Carolina is superbly illustrated here by a collection of stuffed animals from the Charleston Museum. The beautiful bird of this State make a bright glint of color among the dark animals and ghastly skeletons, they are placed beside. A group in one of these cases never fails to attract the attention of visitors. It consists of an immense rattlesnake wound around an old mossy tree, whose limbs support a vine of the yellow Jessamine (the vine and flowers are of wax). A mocking bird's nest has attracted the birds, and the family of birds are represented as attacking the snake, as most of the birds will, in defence of their home. This group is a perfect copy of one of Audubon's plates. Over two hundred specimens of the fish of the State are shown in this collection, but they belong to the State Fish Commission, which has in the last few years done a great deal to increase the supply of good fish in South Carolina. Those exhibited here are preserved in plaster and painted and varnished until they present a very like appearance. Among them is a trout, which weighed 14 pounds and some specimens of the German carp which in the warm waters of the Southern States reaches in a few years a prodigious size. The Cornucopia of a great many years ago, the Carolina was a veritable cornucopia, and it is not surprising that if only for the brim in her streams, and a great many will agree with the old gentleman when they examine the specimens exhibited here.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The people of South Carolina realize annually \$33,000,000 from the products of the different manufactures existing in the State, and a space proportionate to their importance is given to the manufacturers in the State exhibit wherein to display their work. Ten of the cotton mills of the State, the Columbia Hosiery Mill and a wagon factory in Greenville, have availed themselves of this fine opportunity to advertise their business and reflect credit upon their State at the same time. Eleven companies engaged in mining phosphates and the manufacture of commercial fertilizers unite in making one of the most interesting and instructive of the wonderful and important things to be seen at this Industrial Exposition. They show, by samples of their productions and photographs of their mines and quarries, the enormous quantities of phosphate which the South Carolina possesses which has done so much for the State. Not only has the royalty paid by them to the State lessened taxation, but the sale of fertilizers has enriched the owners, and the more perfect cultivation of them to the worn-out lands of the State has enabled the farmers to increase the amount of produce per acre, until a comparison of the crop raised in 1884 with that of 1860, the most prosperous year of ante bellum times, is simply astonishing.

The annual product of the lumber and naval store business exceeds the value of the products of the cotton mills in South Carolina, and exceeds in value over 200,000 bales of cotton, and 400,000 bales of the surface of each piece polished to the extent of the wood polisher's art. The work was done in the workshop of the South Carolina Railroad in Charleston. The South Carolina Railroad is promoted by using the beautiful native woods in the interior decorations of their cars.

As a truthful exponent of what the State contains, there is no State exhibit in the Exposition which surpasses that of the South Carolina Other States may exceed it in specialties. Some of the Western States expend their whole effort on grain, others make their minerals the point of interest, but South Carolina does not allow the phosphate or rice to eclipse the cotton, lumber or manufacturing interest, but shows the whole State for what it is worth, and convinces all who examine the exhibits carefully that the resources of the State are as valuable as they are varied. After all it is impossible to show in an exposition the chief charms of this State as a place of residence. They consist of a climate at once healthy as mountain air from the North, meeting the ocean breeze from the South, and the most perfect natural drainage possible from mountains to ocean, and a society composed of earnest, educated working men and women, who blend with the elegant polish of manner which generations of culture has made second nature, the progressive spirit of the age. Necessity has brought forth every power within them, and the present status of the State as compared with the best days of its former greatness, speaks volumes for the enterprise of the South Carolinians of the New South.

— President Cleveland continues his habit of retiring early. He gets up regularly at 7 a. m., and after starting the fire in the kitchen range and calling the cooks and servants, he may be seen in the morning building chicken coops or sawing wood in the back yard.

— Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence; if you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will write itself felt at the end of a year.

THEY SELL MORE REAPERS AND MOWERS

big plows here in one town than they do in all Georgia. One firm in Sherman sold 700 northern mowers last year. Everything here is on a grand scale. Society is yet in an unsettled state; there are no sharp lines drawn; to use a Texas expression, one man is as good as another if he keeps his nose clean. Everybody works and everybody is ashamed of it. Wealth makes no invidious distinctions. A beautiful and lovely girl, who I am staying who is one of the best families of Kentucky, is in training for business at a commercial college. She is learning book-keeping and expects to pursue a for a livelihood, and the college has many others. You will see nice, well-raised ladies clerking in the stores, and when there is a party or a wedding they are not left out in the list of invited guests. It is a free and easy country; a sort of go as you please and do as you please people. I made a little trip up in the Indian Nation among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. I found a quiet little town, with about 1,000 inhabitants, most of them of Indian blood, and many of the white people from Georgia. A very intelligent Baptist minister, who has been living there thirty-six years, told me all about things, and informed me that no white man could occupy any land in the nation until he had a license to trade or had inter-married with the Indians. He showed me his own house and grounds, and when I asked him how he acquired the right, to my great surprise he answered: "Why, he married an Indian." He was astonished for he did not look like he had an Indian wife. He had children and grandchildren, and they impressed me with their fine forms and beautiful eyes and hair. My landlord was an old Georgian, and an educated Indian wife was an excellent specimen of a wife and mother. The children were well-mannered and smart and handsome.

Another gentleman told me he was teaching a school at one of the missions. He was an elderly gentleman, and they called him doctor, and as he was very communicative I ventured to ask him if the grandchildren of these inter-marriages of whites with Indians were healthy and vigorous. He smiled and said: "Well, yes, I think so, mine are." Shortly afterwards his Indian wife came into the store and I was introduced. So I found myself in the cautious state, and did not press such delicate questions. He was a full-blooded Choctaw, a Presbyterian minister of gentle manners and fine intelligence. If I was a young man and could find an Anglo-Saxon to please me at home, I think I should be sure to find a Choctaw to please me. He was a full-blooded Choctaw, a Presbyterian minister of gentle manners and fine intelligence. If I was a young man and could find an Anglo-Saxon to please me at home, I think I should be sure to find a Choctaw to please me. He was a full-blooded Choctaw, a Presbyterian minister of gentle manners and fine intelligence. If I was a young man and could find an Anglo-Saxon to please me at home, I think I should be sure to find a Choctaw to please me.

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